

PEKIN UNDER FIRE

Allies Reported Bombarding the Forbidden City.

EMPEROR DOWAGER INSIDE

Said to Have Been Detained by Prince Yungchao.

FROM JAPANESE SOURCES

Despatch from Admiral Remy quotes reliable authority for the statement that the inner division of the Chinese capital is being attacked by the foreign troops—some doubt as to its authenticity—message from Chaffee states that legation grounds have been entered—All Well With Exception of a Few Wounded—Thought That the General Would Take Part in Further Hostilities Without Receiving Instructions.

The sensational news came to the Government yesterday from Admiral Remy at Taku that the Empress Dowager was in the inner or Forbidden City of Peking, which was being bombarded by the allies. It says this information comes from Japanese sources, but does not say whether it is official.

While doubt is expressed here as to the correctness of this report, it is recalled that the Japanese were in the lead in furnishing reliable information about the fall of Peking and that the news of the relief of the legations was credited by Admiral Remy to the Japanese. Admiral Remy's despatch follows:

"Chefoo, Aug. 19. "Taku, 12—Telegraphic line to Peking interrupted. Information, Japanese sources, Empress Dowager yet detained by Prince Yungchao inner city, which is being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports entered legation ground evening 14. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well."

Minister Wu has a despatch from Li Hung Chang dated Shanghai, August 19, telling of the entry of the allied forces into Peking.

General Chaffee was heard from yesterday for the first time since the capture of Peking. As details were expected from him the bare announcement in his cablegram to the War Department of the relief of the legations was disappointing. The message, which came early, follows:

"Chefoo, Aug. 19. "Adjutant General, War Department: "Peking, Aug. 15—We entered legation grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth Infantry and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting, otherwise all well."

The Remy despatch created intense interest and was the subject of an informal conference between the President and those members of the Cabinet who are in town.

For several reasons it is believed by the President and his Cabinet that the Empress Dowager is not in Peking. Nor is it deemed likely that the inner city was under bombardment at the time that such a report must have come from Peking through the Japanese sources Admiral Remy was careful to credit with his information.

Thought to Have Left Peking.

Information from all sources except official heretofore received goes to show that the Empress Dowager left Peking with the Emperor and the members of the Imperial Government and a large portion of the Imperial army. They were supposed to have gone to Tsing-tai or Sian, the capital of Shensi province, which is 200 or 400 miles southeast of Peking by road and remote from railways.

The Chinese Minister, when told of Admiral Remy's message, said that his own message received from Li Hung Chang Saturday night confirming the reported entrance of the allies at Peking stated also that the Empress Dowager and Emperor, as well as members of the Imperial Government, had left Peking before the allies arrived. Minister Wu stated this as his belief. He would not say anything about the contents of his message beyond this.

Minister Wu said that Admiral Remy probably meant Prince Yung Lu instead of "Prince Yungchao."

Not Informed by Tokyo.

The Japanese legation here has not been informed by the Tokyo Government that the Empress is in the Forbidden City.

As the Japanese Minister received yesterday a long cable from the Foreign Office at Tokyo, dated August 19, giving the particulars of the fall of Peking, similar to the despatch from London last night, of the Japanese loss of 100 men and three officers, and the Chinese loss of 400 in the fight, he believes that any such important news as Admiral Remy sends would have been included in this message.

It was pointed out by Government officials yesterday that General Chaffee's

BATTLES IN THE STREETS

A Portion of Peking Reported to Be in Flames.

Despatch from Admiral Bruce.

Based on Japanese Advice, Tells of Chaos in the Chinese Capital—A Last Stand Being Made in the Inner City, Which Is Being Bombarded by the Allies—Empress Dowager Prevented From Leaving—Hardships Suffered by Fleeing Missionaries—Li Ping Heng, the Butcher of Peking, Said to Have Died From His Wounds.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The admiralty has issued the following despatch from Rear Admiral Bruce:

"Chefoo, Aug. 19.—(1:30 p. m.)—I am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting continues in Peking, part of which is on fire. "General Yung Lu prevented the Emperor from leaving."

"A last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

A despatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai, dated August 17, says that the recent outbreak at Taku, on the Yangtze River, below Aganking, reveals a widespread and important revolutionary movement in the Yangtze Valley, which is not directed against foreigners because the leaders of the outbreak warned the foreign customs commissioner beforehand, assuring him that they would scrupulously avoid injuring the persons or property of foreigners.

Reports from Hankow say that the missionaries from Shen-si, who have arrived there, suffered fearful hardships. The ladies were completely torn out. They had to struggle, half clothed, in the hot sun, for twenty-seven days. Missionary Saunders lost two children. Mrs. Cooper and Misses Rice and Houston also died from their sufferings along the route. Mr. Saunders says that their escort deserted them.

The party of fugitives pawned everything of value they had, including the ladies' wedding rings. The party reached Lu-chang safely, but stripped of everything. They fled south with one donkey load of bedding and a little silver. Twelve miles out a mob seized the donkey, clothes, and silver, and destroyed everything else. Mr. Saunders tried to hire a cart for the ladies, but the mob refused to permit them to do so and beat them. Misses Rice and Houston died from the effects of their injuries.

On reaching Hupeh they received the kindest treatment from the magistrates under orders from the Viceroy. The whole journey occupied fifty days.

A despatch from Shanghai, dated August 19, says:

"General Li Ping Heng, who was wounded at Peking, died the following day. Cheng Ye Lin, the commander, and Chang Chung Ka, the next in command, were both killed in the fighting before Fungchow, where the allies dispersed 15,000 Chinese."

"Details of the capture of Peking come in slowly. The wires are deficient. The cable from Taku to Chefoo is not ready yet, and the line from Chefoo to Shanghai will not be available for three weeks."

Li Hung Chang has addressed a humble petition to all the powers begging them to stop the international troops from entering Peking, as their entry will alarm the Emperor and Empress and offend the 400,000,000 Chinese people. Lord Salisbury replied refusing all negotiations until the foreign Ministers should have been agreed to Tientsin by the international conference and the way thither kept free of Chinese troops. The other Cabinets sent similar answers.

SYMPATHIZES WITH CHINA.

A Business Man Says England Needs American Trade.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 19.—Walter C. Roston spent Sunday in Dallas en route to his home in Boston, Mass., direct from Shanghai, China. Mr. Roston has been representing international business interests of Boston capitalists in the Far East.

Returning home to lay the situation before his employers. He insists that the commercial interests of the United States and the welfare of China are seriously menaced by Great Britain, particularly in the southern provinces of the Empire. Among other statements Mr. Roston said:

"In this crisis I sympathize with the Chinese people. If left to themselves, with their present knowledge of modern Western civilization as a basis to operate upon, I believe in a generation or two they will work out a magnificent destiny. But an almost instantaneous revolution of conditions, physical, mental, and moral, that have existed for several thousand years, is being forced upon them without proper growth and preparation."

"Great Britain, or any other European power, has no more right to dominate China than has the United States, and we have none. Our missionaries have made peace of themselves and the military establishment of the powers are making cut-throat wars. The powers do not care a snap for the missionaries, they are an excuse to partition China. Unhappily they are checked the United States will find itself out of all commercial opportunities in Asia. This is a plain outline of what I shall tell my employers when I reach Boston."

"The details, I believe, will convince them, and I hope the combined commercial interests of the country identified with the trade of the Orient will be able to devise a policy to protect themselves."

Annual Encampment G. A. R.

817 To Chicago and Return, 817

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell August 25, 26, and 27, tickets to Chicago and return at 817 cents to August 31. Extension privilege to September 30 by depositing tickets before September 7, and payment of 50 cents.

A Briny Bath at Chesapeake Beach. Trains to salt water at 10, 11, 2, 3, 5 o'clock.

Lumber Buyers get Reduced Prices first at 6th & N. Y. Av. Some countries \$1.45 & Co.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Description of the Inner Division of the Chinese Capital.

Peking really consists of two main cities, the northern or Tartar City and the southern or Chinese City. The locations are in the extreme southwestern part of the Tartar City and adjoining the walls of the Imperial City. Inside that is what is called the Forbidden or Sacred or Purple City, which has its own walls.

Within the enclosure are the palaces of the Emperor and the Imperial family, gardens and a lake and the island where the Emperor was imprisoned, and also the magnificent temple of the Imperial Ancestors, the offices of the Cabinet, etc.

To the north of the Forbidden City is a bright known as Prospect Hill, surrounded by five temples, and also enclosed. Within the Imperial City are also the bell tower, with its famous bell weighing over fifty tons; the drum tower, with quaint instruments for the measurement of time, the lunary enclosure within gardens, containing a huge gilt statue of Buddha and accommodating a thousand or more Mongol and Tibetan monks, the Temple of Confucius, and also the examination hall, the residences of the members of various high dignities.

Until recent years China had refused to receive the Ambassadors within the Forbidden City, but decided in 1894 to admit the "barbarians" within the state portals. On the 13th of November of that year the seven European Ministers then in Peking were received in the palace itself.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Russian Troops Being Hurried to Frontier Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Bontsky, Russian Vice Minister of Justice, who has just arrived here from Siberia, on his way to St. Petersburg, gives some interesting information in an interview regarding the rush of troops over the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the enormous development which has followed its construction. He says:

"I have been spending some time making an official tour of Siberia. I went there on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and intended returning home the same way until I ascertained that the road was crowded with trains bringing troops from Russia to various points in Siberia, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and other points. I therefore concluded I could get home more quickly by coming this way."

"That portion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad which crosses Chinese territory, Manchuria, is known to the Chinese as the Eastern Railroad. Its Pacific terminus will be Port Arthur, and it is proposed to have branches to Vladivostok and Peking. Save these proposed branches it will be finished in about fifteen months."

"Some \$100,000,000 has been expended on it, and \$100,000,000 more will be required to complete and equip it. I understand that Minister of Finance Witte will purchase in this country all the supplies for the line which cannot be obtained in Russia. This will mean an expenditure of a good many millions in the United States."

"The Czar's Government is extremely friendly to the United States and American manufacturers are sure to get many orders from railroad and industrial enterprises in which Russia is interested."

DE WET APPEARS AGAIN.

The Boer General by a Race, Learns Baden-Powell's Strength.

PRETORIA, Aug. 19.—General De Wet has appeared north of Gannan Nek, twenty miles from here. He sent a flag of truce to General Baden-Powell, demanding his surrender. This, however, was only a plan to discover the strength of the British force.

General Baden-Powell, seeing the ruse, and hoping to detain General De Wet, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The messenger was equally sharp, and, having learned the strength of the garrison, returned to General De Wet, who at once resumed his march northward, and General Baden-Powell is following him.

BOERS BREAK THEIR OATH.

Roberts Cancels His Order Regarding Neutrality and Passes.

PRETORIA, Aug. 19.—General Roberts has issued a proclamation canceling his previous order regarding oaths of neutrality and passes. Hereafter no oaths will be taken or passes granted, and all the burghers will be regarded as prisoners of war. Houses in which armed Boers and shelter will be liable to be razed and farms used by the fighting burghers will be destroyed. Damage to the railways will be punished by fines on land.

The reasons for this action are the lack of appreciation by the Boers of the leniency shown them, they taking advantage of it to continue their resistance to the British and the continual breaking of the oath of neutrality, which the Government of the Transvaal, it is said here, has advised the burghers is not immoral.

COLONEL HOARE RELIEVED.

General Kitchener Regains the Mlands River Garrison.

PRETORIA, Aug. 19.—General Kitchener has relieved Colonel Hoare, who was beleaguered by the Boers at Mlands River. The beleaguered made a magnificent defence against the burghers fighting from the cover of a ravine. There were fifty casualties, most of them being slight wounds.

A BADGE FOR BRAVERY.

The Queen's Scarf Conferred Upon an American.

PRETORIA, Aug. 19.—General Roberts has confirmed the award of the Queen's Scarf to Trooper Chadwick, of Roberts' Horse, who was chosen by the troops as most distinguished for bravery.

Chadwick proves to be an American. He was one of the boat's crew which cut the Spanish cable at Cienfuegos. The Queen gave four scarfs to be awarded for bravery, one each for representatives of the colonial troops from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Africa. Africa's scarf will, therefore, go to the United States.

KILLED WITH A HAMMER

A Young Woman Found With Her Skull Crushed.

The Crime Committed in New York—Katherine Scharn, the Victim—The Blood-Stained Weapon Found Beside the Body—Arrest of Brother and a Lover—Clues in Letters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Katherine Scharn, of 675 Second Avenue, was murdered at her home some time last night. The murderer used a hammer which he found on the premises and with it crushed the victim's skull. Miss Scharn was twenty-two years old.

The killing was reported to the police at 1:30 o'clock this morning and by 6 o'clock tonight two young men, Fred Scharn, the murdered woman's brother, and Lincoln Price, a bank clerk, of 164th Street and Brook Avenue, to whom she was engaged and with whom she had an appointment for 7:30 last night up in the Bronx, were arrested. Other arrests are likely to follow on the basis of clues furnished by the girl's correspondence. She had received letters from several different men. Most of them were love letters. The police are looking for the writers of these letters. It was through the correspondence that the detectives first learned of Price.

The police seem to be confident that the murder was committed by one of the men with whom the young woman had been acquainted. They have no idea that the murder was the work of a thief, although a gold watch and two gold rings which the victim wore were missing, and her empty pocketbook, which had contained about \$5, was found on the floor beside the body. There was also a blue cambric mark, such as no thief in his senses would ever use, according to the detectives, on the floor near the blood-stained hammer. The hammer was kept in a tool box under the wash tub in the kitchen and for the sake of appearances this tool box was hidden by Mrs. Curley, who lives in the rooming house where the young woman lived. A gold watch and two gold rings which the victim wore were missing, and her empty pocketbook, which had contained about \$5, was found on the floor beside the body. There was also a blue cambric mark, such as no thief in his senses would ever use, according to the detectives, on the floor near the blood-stained hammer. The hammer was kept in a tool box under the wash tub in the kitchen and for the sake of appearances this tool box was hidden by Mrs. Curley, who lives in the rooming house where the young woman lived.

Katherine Scharn and her brother, Fred, had kept house together since last September in a four-room flat on the third floor. They paid \$15 a month rent and shared expenses until recently, when the brother, who is only eighteen years old, fell out of employment. The sister, an employe on piecework in the Eagle Pen Company's factory, in East Fourteenth Street, and earned from \$6 to \$10 a week.

Fred Scharn was the first to tell the police of his sister's murder. He reached home soon after midnight and found his sister dead on the floor of the sitting room. He went to the house of William H. Tyler, of 161 East Thirty-fourth street, who owns the house, where the murder was committed, and told of the crime. A Mrs. Curley, who lives in the rooming house, told the police that she and the young woman had been going home with Scharn to see if the case was as bad as he thought. Scharn fainted while there, and fainted again when Mrs. Curley went with him to the flat. Then she took him to the police station, where he fainted again while telling his story to Sergeant O'Rourke.

The sergeant went to the house, took possession of the Scharn flat and began an investigation. He found that the woman had been struck until the skull was crushed and the jaw broken. A young woman in the house told the police she heard Scharn come home, discover the body, exclaim "Murder!" and run from the house. Scharn establishes a good alibi by his sweetheart, Nettie Harris, who corroborates Scharn's story that he was at her home in Harlem up to midnight.

Detective Brady found Price at his home, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue, where he lives with a brother, and took him down to the police station. He had been a clerk in the Western National Bank, at Pine and Nassau Street, for about eight years.

"I have known Miss Scharn for three or four years," Price told the police. "I gave her the two rings which I understand have been stolen. The last that I heard from her was by a note yesterday in which she asked me to meet her at 7:30 o'clock last night at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue. I went there but Miss Scharn did not come. She was waiting a little while I was home and stayed there all the evening."

Price is about thirty-five years old. Miss Scharn had saved all Price's letters, and he had been working on late in the night that he could not meet her. In other letters he asked her to meet him at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the Colored Poet, the Victim.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the colored poet, reported to the police tonight that he had been robbed of his valuables early on Saturday morning. His story is that he was stopping temporarily with friends in Thirty-seventh Street. On Friday night Dunbar went among the negroes and counseled them to keep in the homes. As he started back he was stopped by a negro.

"Why, Mr. Dunbar," said he, "where are you going?"

"Home," said Mr. Dunbar.

"You had better come with me," replied the other.

"I can't place you," said Dunbar.

"Why, Mr. Dunbar," said he, "I replied, 'You must remember me.'"

Dunbar answered that he was sorry that he could not accept the kind invitation. He added that he was going to his friend's house in West Twenty-seventh Street.

"Oh, you won't go there," replied Roberts. "Why, that's the very centre of trouble. You will get your head broken sure."

Reicks insisted on accompanying Dunbar, saying he would protect him.

At Sixty Avenue and Third Street Roberts proposed that they get a drink. Dunbar went into a neighboring saloon with him and had one glass of beer. He said tonight that he was sure that he had been drugged, as that was the last thing that he remembered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he found himself in a strange bed at 219 West Twenty-seventh Street. The people found him in the hallway unconscious at about 4 o'clock in the morning and recognizing him as the author of him to bed.

Dunbar found that his diamond ring, valued at \$150, his gold watch and chain, a gold toothpick, and \$40 in money were missing.

POWERS TAKES AN APPEAL

The Case Against Henry Tooty to Be Called Today.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 19.—Enquiry from the jurors and their friends shows almost conclusively that the closing speech of State Attorney Franklin, in the Powers trial, settled the case passed on by the County grand jury will be asked to investigate as to whether certain other persons who were officially near to Powers and Taylor when the crime was committed are not as guilty as the leader, and as a result of this intimation and the verdict of guilty against Powers several more suspects have hastily gone to Indiana.

MR. REED'S ATTITUDE.

The Ex-Speaker Does Not Endorse the President's Policy.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—In speaking of his old-time personal and political friends and law partner, Thomas B. Reed, George M. Selders, said last night that he thought the ex-Speaker would not make any political addresses in this campaign. "I don't think," he said, "that Mr. Reed has absolutely declined to repeat 'I don't believe that the officials of the National Committee have requested Mr. Reed to make a speech in the campaign.'"

"Mr. Reed," continued Mr. Selders, "is not that kind of a man. Whatever Reed says you may rest assured that he thoroughly believes it."

AGAINST JOINT DEBATE.

Governor Beckham Will Not Meet John W. Yerkes.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—The Democratic Campaign Committee decided last night that it would not allow Governor Beckham to engage in joint debate with John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor. As a basis for this refusal, Chairman McCreary quotes the following from Perry Heath:

"There is some difference between a man who is President of the United States and a man who aspires to be. Mr. McKinley will not lower his dignity by taking part in a joint debate with a man who is a candidate for Governor. Mr. McKinley will make no speeches."

Governor Beckham will only make a few speeches during the campaign. The Democratic campaign will be opened formally on September 2.

A SHOWER OF WORDS.

Governor Roosevelt Does Not Like the Democrats Anyhow.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 19.—Governor Roosevelt gave out today the following letter, which he has written to General Palmer in reply to the general's criticism of the Governor's St. Paul speech:

Hon. J. M. Palmer: "My Dear General Palmer—I notice that in your recent work of literary criticism you have not supported the Populist Democracy and the Kansas City platform and, needless to say, you are a student of the Kansas City platform. I was surprised to find that you were not merely puzzled, but misled. I stand by the speech absolutely and have nothing to explain in connection with it, but I wish to point out where its meaning has been deliberately misrepresented."

I do not feel that this is in the least a merely party campaign. I feel that we have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are interested in the welfare of the country. I feel that we have a right to help us in re-electing President McKinley. I ended by saying: 'Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that the policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of safety, that their triumph would mean misery and widespread death. We are all Americans and we are all interested in the welfare of the country. I feel that we have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are interested in the welfare of the country. I feel that we have a right to help us in re-electing President McKinley. I ended by saying: 'Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that the policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of safety, that their triumph would mean misery and widespread death. 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